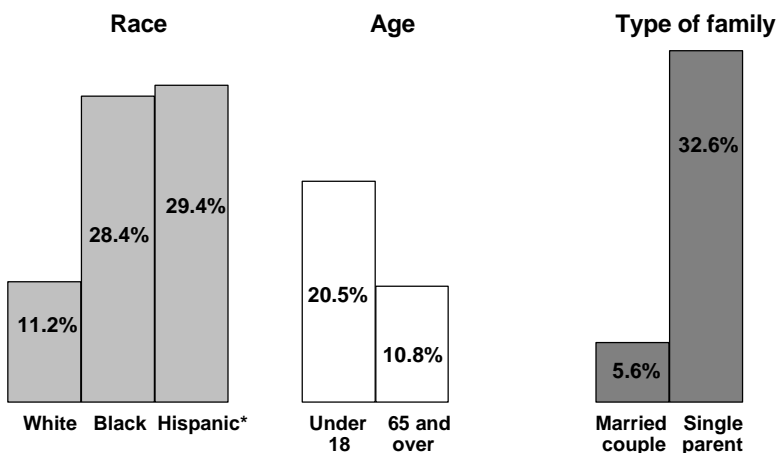




### Poverty rates by selected family characteristics, 1996



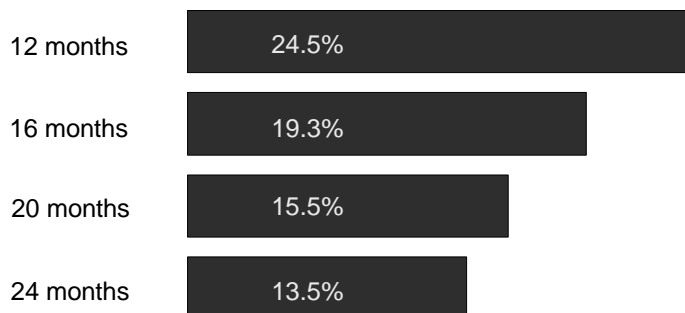
\*May be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Surveys.

### Rates also vary by family characteristics:

Poverty rates vary by family characteristics. Black and Hispanic persons have poverty rates over twice that of White persons. Children and teens are twice as likely to be poor than elderly persons are—1 in 5 children or teens in the United States are poor compared with 1 in 10 elderly persons. Single-parent families have one of the highest poverty rates. One-third of single-parent families are in poverty, compared with 5.6 percent of married-couple families.

### Percent of persons poor during 1992, still poor after ...



### Same people, however, do not remain in poverty:

People move in and out of poverty. The same people who are poor one year are not necessarily poor the next year. Of people poor during 1992, 24.5 percent were still poor 12 months later, and only 13.5 percent were poor 24 months later. Although people move in and out of poverty, certain groups (Blacks, Hispanics, children, and single-parent families) have relatively high poverty rates over time.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Survey of Income and Participation.